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2. (Twice amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the electromagnetic radiation is selected from the group consisting of x-rays, ultrasound, infrared radiation, ~~and~~ infrared radiation, ultraviolet radiation, long-wavelength ultraviolet radiation, and visible light.

3. (Twice amended) The method of ~~Claim 1~~ wherein the suspension further comprises a photoinitiator.

B1

EXHIBIT B

Claim Amendments: Pending Claims After Entry of the Instant Amendment

1. (Amended) A method for making cartilage, comprising exposing a suspension of dissociated cells in a solution of a biocompatible polymer to free radicals generated by electromagnetic radiation from an electromagnetic source external to the suspension so that the electromagnetic radiation generates free radicals which cause polymer crosslinking and forms the cartilage.
2. (Twice amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the electromagnetic radiation is selected from the group consisting of x-rays, ultrasound, infrared radiation, far infrared radiation, ultraviolet radiation, long-wavelength ultraviolet radiation, and visible light.
3. (Twice amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the suspension further comprises a photoinitiator.
4. The method of Claim 3 wherein the photoinitiator is selected from the group consisting of erythrosin, phloxime, rose bengal, thonine, camphorquinone, ethyl eosin, eosin, methylene blue, riboflavin, 2,2-dimethyl-2-phenylacetophenone, 2-methoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, and other acetophenone derivatives.
5. The method of Claim 4 wherein the suspension further comprises a cocatalyst.
6. The method of Claim 5 wherein the cocatalyst is selected from the group consisting of N-methyl diethanolamine, N,N-dimethyl benzylamine, triethanolamine, triethylamine, dibenzylamine, N-benzylethanolamine, and N-isopropyl benzylamine.
7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the cocatalyst is triethanolamine.